IN THE CLAIMS

Replace the claims with the following rewritten listing:

1. – 24. (Cancelled)

26. (Currently Amended) A device for optoelectronically detecting movement and/or position of an object comprising at least one transmitting element for emitting radiation in the optical wavelength range and at least one receiving element for receiving at least a part of the radiation emitted by the transmitting element and reflected back by the object and also comprising an optical guide arranged in the beam path between the transmitting element and the receiving element,

wherein the optical guide comprises at least one light coupling element for at least one of:

coupling-in the radiation previously radiated through the optical guide and diffusely scattered at the object transversely to a longitudinal extent of the optical guide, and

coupling-out radiation radiated to the optical guide by the transmitting element transversely to the longitudinal extent of the optical guide,

wherein the at least one transmitting element and/or the at least one receiving element are arranged at the edge of the optical guide spaced from the light coupling element.

27. (Cancelled)

28. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein the radiation radiated through the optical guide by the transmitting element is radiated transversely through the optical guide from the side opposite the object.

29. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein radiation emitted along the optical guide by the transmitting element is at least partially coupled-out of the optical guide by the at least one light coupling element before it is scattered by the object.

30. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein the at least one light coupling element is a forming at the side of the optical guide facing away from the object transversely approaching the optical guide.

31. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein the optical guide comprises a plurality of light coupling elements which are spatially associated with a respective transmitting element.

32. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein the transmitting elements are arranged in the form of a keyboard and in that a curved or circular-segment-shaped light coupling element is associated with each key.

33. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein the at least one light coupling element only partially penetrate into the optical guide.

34. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein a compensating device for compensating for extraneous light comprises a clock pulse generator for controlling the multiplexing of a plurality of transmitting elements which emit radiation into a plurality of radiation measuring sections, and also a synchronous demodulator which is controlled by the clock pulse generator for associating the detected signal in the form of a measured value with the individual measuring sections, and in that, in dependence on the detected values, at least one compensating LED emits light for compensating the extraneous light.

35. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 34, wherein the at least one compensating LED is arranged at the edge of the optical guide.

36. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 34, wherein the at least one compensating LED is formed by one of the transmitting elements.

37. (Cancelled)

38. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein a plurality of light coupling elements is arranged in the form of a matrix.

39. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein a plurality of light coupling elements is arranged in the form of a circle.

40. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein signals derived by the at least one receiving element are used as input for a writing recognition system.

41. (Previously Presented) A device in accordance with Claim 26, wherein the at least one transmitting element remains illuminated after a key associated therewith is actuated.

42. (Previously Presented) A method for optoelectronically detecting movement and/or position of an object comprising the steps:

emitting radiation in an optical wavelength range,

emitting the radiation through an optical guide up to the object,

reflecting at least a part of the radiation from the object and coupling the reflected radiation back into the optical guide,

receiving the reflected radiation and forming an input signal,

evaluating the input signal for determining the movement and/or the position of the object,

wherein at least one of:

a diffusely backscattered radiation is coupled into the optical guide by at least one light coupling element of the optical guide itself transversely relative to a longitudinal extent of the optical guide, and

a radiation emitted through the optical guide by at least one transmitting element is radiated by at least one light coupling element of the optical guide itself transversely to the longitudinal extent of the optical guide.

43. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with Claim 42, wherein the radiation is light.

44. (Cancelled)

45. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with Claim 42, wherein a radiation emitted through the optical guide by the at least one transmitting element is radiated transversely through the optical guide from a side opposite the object before it is backscattered by the object.

46. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with 42, wherein the radiation emitted along the optical guide by the at least one transmitting element is at least partially coupled-out of the optical guide by the light coupling element before it is scattered by the object.

47. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with Claim 42, wherein a plurality of transmitting elements operating in a multiplex mode radiate light, and in that derived input signals are divided into light components stemming from the plurality of transmitting elements, and in that, in dependence on the derived input signals, at least one compensating LED is controlled for compensating extraneous light.

48. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with Claim 47, wherein at least one of the transmitting elements is used as the compensating LED.

49. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with Claim 42, wherein signals derived by at least one receiving element are used as input for a writing recognition system.

50. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with Claim 42, wherein at least one transmitting element remains illuminated after a key associated therewith is actuated.